The Pittsburgh Gazette

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PITTSBURGH: PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL, IN FRONT STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE CORNER OF MARKET-STREET.

Juſt publiſhed and for ſale at this Office,

An ALMANACK,

For the year 1802.

Country Storekeepers and others may be ſupplied at 10 Cents per dozen.

October 15, 1801.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of ſundry writs of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, at the Court Houſe in the Borough of Pittſburgh, on Tueſday the 27th of October, inſtant, the following deſcribed property, viz.

A certain brick meſſuage and tenement, being part of Farm, No. 3, in the manor of Pittſburgh, adjoining an alley on the north weſt, and land ſold by the defendant to William Gray, bounded alſo by land the property of John Moſſman and Margaret Duncan, containing about ſixty acres, be the ſame more or leſs. Taken in execution as the property of Archibald C. Read, at the ſuit of William Earl.

Two Lots in M'Kee's Port, No. 174 and 83, with a Log Houſe thereon. Taken in execution as the property of William M'Clure, at the ſuit of John Young, Eſquire.

A Tract of Land in Mifflin townſhip, adjoining lands of James Wilſon, Peter Harger, Joſeph Arbuckle, and others. Taken in execution as the property of Samuel Wilſon, at the ſuit of Finly and Roland.

Forty two and an half acres of land, adjoining M'Kee's Port, twenty eight acres of land adjoining William Thompſon and Samuel Peoples, one hundred acres of land bounded by the Monongahela and lands of John Gill, in Verſailles townſhip, fifty acres of land adjoining lands of Robert Colhoun, widow Peoples, and others, an undivided moiety of two tracts of land of four hundred acres, held by warrants under act of aſſembly of 3d April, 1792, in partnerſhip with Peter Benſon and Reading Howell, on Beaver creek, one third part of twenty tracts of land of 400 acres each, in Thomas Stokely's diſtrict, now in Beaver county, under act of aſſembly of 3d April, 1792, held in company with David Redick, Thomas Patterſon, and others, Lots in M'Kee's Port, No. 42, 35, 124, 121, 50, 53, 218, 228, 136, and alſo 112 acres of land in the white oak level, on the road from M'Kee's Port to Greenſburgh. Taken in execution as the property of John M'Kee, at the ſuit of Auguſtus Leiphart.

EPHRAIM JONES, Sheriff.

Pittſburgh, October 12, 1801.

The ſubſcriber takes the liberty informing the public, that he intends to open

NIGHT SCHOOL,

on Wedneſday the 14th of October next, in one of the rooms of the Academy, where he means to teach Writing, Arithmetic, and Geometry. Any perſon who has made a tolerable proficiency in Mathematical knowledge, if his curioſity prompts him, may, in the courſe of one quarter, learn the whole proceſs of making an Almanack.

JOHN TAYLOR.

Pittſburgh, September 29, 1801.

Taken up as a Stray, on Friday

the 2d inſtant, a brindle COW, ſuppoſed to be about 9 years old, has been often bored for the hollow horn, has a ſlit in the near ear, ſome white hairs in the top of her tail, and gives milk. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

WILLIAM ELLIOT,
Wood Ranger for Allegheny County

October 6, 1801.

Allegheny County, to wit.

WILL *be Sold on the premiſes, on Saturday the* 14*th of November next, of the real eſtate of Andrew Thompſon, late of Waſhington county, who died inteſtate, One Hundred and Fifty Acres of Land, ſituate, now in the county of Allegheny, formerly in Robeſon townſhip, in the county of Waſhington, purſuant to an order of the Orphans Court for the county of Allegheny, for the ſatisfaction of the debts of the inteſtate. This Notice to be ſtuck up at ſix public places, and publiſhed in the Pittſburgh Gazette for three weeks previous to the day of ſale, when attendance will be given by the adminiſtrator.*

By order of the Orphan's Court, this 28*th day of September*, 1801.

T. BATES, Clerk.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS *a Tract of Land, ſituate in Plumb townſhip, Allegheny county, containing* 302 *acres, has been advertiſed for ſale in the Pittſburgh Gazette by a certain David Galbraith, claiming in right of the heirs of Iſaac Weſt. Purchaſers are hereby deſired to take notice, that I claim part of ſaid land, of which my tenant is in poſſeſſion, and which I will not relinquiſh unleſs recovered by due courſe of law.*

JAMES TURK

October 5, 1101.

From the NEW-ENGLAND PALLADIUM.

AMONG the moſt powerful cauſes of the rapid decay of government is a licentious and proſtituted preſs. Indeed this fatal engine of miſchief is both the effect and the cauſe of the vicious credulity which marks the preſent period, and which protends, unleſs effectually checked, nothing leſs than diſſolution of the exiſting government. It is the effect; for it never could have exiſted, unleſs this vicious credulity had preceded it; or if it had come into being, it would have died in early infancy, for want of its proper nouriſhment; It is the cauſe, for, its exiſtence having taken place, it found a prediſpoſition in the ſtate of things for its reception and increaſe. The effect it has already produced exceeds calculation, and is next to miraculous. For, while the people of UNITED STATES have the evidence of ſenſe and feeling of the wiſdom and patriotiſm of the adminiſtration, which has exiſted ſince the government firſt commenced its operations; in the reſtoration of the national debt, notwithſtanding immenſe loſes in our commerce from the aggreſſions of the European Powers at war, the great expence of carrying on a war with the Indians, and quelling two dangerous inſurrections in the ſtate of PENNSYLVANIA; in the neutral poſition it has taken, which has ſecured to us the bleſſing of peace, while the European nations have been convulſed by wars and revolutions, which have aſtoniſhed the world; in the creation of a navy ſufficient to protect our extenſive commerce, ſecure us from inſult, and to give reſpectability to the nation; in the eſtabliſhment of a revenue ſyſtem convenient for the people and ſufficient to meet the exigencies of government; in an incorrupt and economic fiſcal adminiſtration; in the formation of a code of wiſe and equal laws for the government of the nation; in the eſtabliſhment and improvement of a judiciary ſyſtem, and ſelecting and appointing learned, upright and independent men, to exerciſe the judicial power; and in juſt, firm and prudent conduct in reſpect to foregn nations; this ill-fated engine of miſchief has diffuſed a ſpirit of diſcontent throughout the UNITED STATES, has diſaffected a conſiderable proportion of its citizens with the adminiſtration, and has been the chief agent in producing a revolution in favour of its mortal enemies. Thus the Preſs, which improved to propagate truth, is one of the greateſt bleſſings, when improved to propagate falſhood, is one of the greateſt curſes in ſociety: And the ſame inſtrument, which, in the hand of virtue, has demoliſhed the ancient ſyſtem of eccleſiaſtic tyranny, is at length, in the hand of vice with equal effect, demoliſhing all legitimate government.

Another cauſe the influence of which has been extended by the ſame inſtrument which has diffuſed falſhood in point of fact, is infidel philoſophy. This is the offspring of an abſurd and antichriſtian religion which, for ages, has tyranized in EUROPE, and the offspring is now devouring, and will ſoon wholly devour its lewd mother; but whatever good it may occaſion, through the overruling providence of God, it is in itſelf one of the ſevereſt ſcourges the world has ever felt. As far as it prevails it exterminates not only falſe religion but the true; it is an enemy to all religion as well natural as revealed. It attacks, like its father the devil, the throne of God himſelf, and every throne and every altar amongſt men. It is the mortal foe not of monarchy only, but all government, unleſs miſrule and wild uproar may be called government. It has been the chief agent of all the revolutions in EUROPE, and of the infinite miſeries which they have occaſioned. It has created a belief in multitudes, that religion and government are a curſe, and that it is thoſe alone which have hitherto retarded the progreſs of man towards the perfection of his nature. It inculcates the opinion, with enthuſiaſtic rapture, that ſuch progreſs, though obſtructed, is irreſiſtible; and that a philoſophic millenium is advancing, and near at hand, when each individual will be ſufficient for his own government; when all partial affections will be exterminated—the conjugal, parental, filial and fraternal affections, and all private friendſhips, will be ſwallowed up in philanthrophy and coſmopolitiſm. That treaſon, murder and adultery are no crimes and may be virtues; that the end, any man may propoſe to himſelf, if he thinks it good, will juſtify any means to obtain it; and that to be perfect and to be a ſavage is the ſame thing. It would be happy, if theſe philoſphiſts muſt exiſt, that they were confined to EUROPE where they originated. But alas! it is too true that they abound in the UNITED STATES; and it is well if ſome of them are not in high office; be this as it may, the ſpirit of the ſect is, it is feared, widely diffuſed; and like a ſubtel poiſon, is inſenſibly, but irreſiſtibly advancing, and ready to ſeize on the vitals of the BODY POLITIC. Thus "theſe filthy dreams defile the fleſh, deſpiſe dominion, and ſpeak evil of dignities"; and I am happy to add, "that theſe, as natural brute beaſts, made to be taken and deſtroyed, ſpeak evil of the things that they underſtand not, and ſhall utterly periſh in their own corruption." But though this will be the end of theſe filthy dreamers, there is much reaſon to apprehend, that their doctrine, like a conflagration, will, before that happy event, ſweep before it every inſtitution civil and religious, which our wiſe and virtuous anceſtors have eſtabliſhed for the common good; and which, as our faireſt inheritance they have tranſmitted to us. There is indeed much reaſon to believe that this race of modern giants, who, like their fabled predeceſſors, make war on heaven, were raiſed up to deſtroy utterly an apoſtate church; ſtill, as the merchandize of that church, as noticed by an able writer, includes in it ſlaves and the ſouls of men, which are articles of traffic with us, eſpecially in the ſouthern States, there is great cauſe to fear, they have much to do in the UNITED STATES; their numbers of late, eſpecially in theſe parts, are generally increaſed; the harveſt is plenteous, nor are the labourers few.

Once more, the laſt cauſe of our preſent decline which I ſhall mention, is an increaſing neglect to execute the laws which relate to religion and manners. This neglect is the more pernicious, as our government is a government of manners; the principle on which it reſts is not force, but virtue. Moſt of the governments in the world have been, and now are, ſupported by an armed force; the revenue of the State is at the diſpoſal of the king, or magiſtrate; he raſes and ſupports an armed force, which is attached to him by intereſt; this force he wields to repel foreign aggreſſion, or ſuppreſs inſurrection; and though he ſeldom may have occaſion to have recourſe to this mean for the latter purpoſe; yet it is the principle of the government, that on which it ultimately reſts. But in free governments it is otherwiſe. We can indeed have recourſe to the POSSE COMMITATUS to inforce the execution of the law; but if the citizens in general are oppoſed to its execution, the ſheriff cannot raiſe the POSSE; nor can the individuals, who refuſe, be brought to puniſhment for their diſobedience. The government may raiſe a force, ſufficient to ſuppreſs an inſurrection, or to repel a foreign aggreſſion, if the people in general are attached to their government; but if they are averse from it; either becauſe the adminiſtration is oppreſſive, or becauſe they are ſunk in vice and indolence, and have loſt the love of their country, this cannot be done. A majority then muſt be, from choice, diſpoſed to obey the laws and defend the State, againſt every force, whether internal or external, which may attack it, or its enemy will prevail. Our government then, as I has ſaid, is a government of manners; and it is, therefore, a point of the firſt importance that the government ſhould with unremitted care, form and guard the manners of the citizens; ſo that each one may, from an inward principle, be willing to make the moſt coſtly ſacrifices for the good of the ſtate. But an uninform execution of the laws againſt irreligion and vice are among the means the moſt eſſential to attain this end. Theſe laws were, by our anceſtors, conſidered of primary importance, and they executed them with the ſtricteſt care, and impartiality. I am ſenſible, that our having ſo far departed from the puritanic principles and practice of our anceſtors is by many thought a great improvement; and ſtanding, as they think, on higher ground, in this enlightened age, they look back with a ſmile of contempt on their ſimplicity. It is admitted, they erred in ſome things, but they erred on the right the hand; and even in their exceſs of care over the manners of the people, they ſeemed to underſtand and regard the genius of the government. Every age is partial in favour of its owns maxims, poſterity will form, perhaps a juſter judgment than we, on the comparative excellence of the former maxims and ours. If we copied our anceſtors more, and could humbly retrace our ſteps, wherein we have departed from their ſtern virtue, we ſhould, I am perſuaded, greatly prolong our exiſtence as a free republic.

DESCRIPTION OF EGYPT.

EXTRACT.

DAMIETTA AND ITS ENVIRONS.

DAMIETTA is larger, and not leſs agreeable than Roſetta; it forms a ſemi-circle on the eaſtern ſhore of the Nile, two leagues and a half from its mouth. It contains about 80,000 inhabitants. The houſes, eſpecially near the river, are very high; moſt of them have pleaſant ſaloon built on the terraces, in which charming places, open to every wind, the Turk, indolently ſeated on his ſofa, paſſes his life in ſmoaking, viewing the ſea on one ſide and the Nile on the other. Various grand moſques with high minarets, ornament the city.

Multitudes of boats and ſmall veſſels inceſſantly fill the port of Damietta. There is a great trade between this city and Syria, Cyprus and Marſeilles. The Chriſtians of Aleppo and Damaſcus, for many ages eſtabliſhed here, carry on the principal trade—they are ſuffered to grow rich by Turkiſh indolence, which contents itſelf with occaſional extortions.

What is moſt diſadvantageous to the trade of Damietta is its defective harbour—the road where veſſels lay being totally expoſed, every gale that riſes the captains are obliged to ſlip their cables [illegible] take refuge at Cyprus, or keep the open [illegible] cutting a canal of half a league only, it [illegible] be eaſy to give ſhips a free entrance into the Nile, which is deep; and this ſmall expence would render Damietta a fine harbour, but deſpotiſm, inſenſible to the good of nations, has neither will nor power to create. How ſtrange the fatality, by which the fineſt country upon earth is deſtined to become the prey of a few robbers, who ſport with public utility and the lives of men.

The ſlip of land where Damietta is built, ſhut in on one ſide by the river, and on the other by the lake Manzala, is only from two to ſix miles wide, eaſt and weſt. Rivulets interſect it in every direction, and render it the moſt fruitful part of Egypt. The rice in common yields 80 buſhels for one, and other products are in the ſame proportion. Here nature, eminently and profuſely diſplaying her riches and her pomp, preſents the year round fruits, flowers and harveſts! She withers not in winter; ſhe fades not in ſummer! She is neither ſchorched or frozen! Verdure is no where ſo freſh as here; trees no where ſo loaded with fruit!

There are many villages round Damietta, moſt of them have manufactories, where the fineſt Egyptian cloth is made particularly napkins, much in requeſt, at the end of which is ſilk fringe: they are brought to table, eſpecially on viſits of ceremony: the ſlave preſents one to wipe the mouth after drinking Sherbet. Round theſe villages uſually are ſmall woods, where the trees, planted promiſcuouſly, have an uncommon and pictureſque effect. Beſides the ſycamore and gloomy tamarind, the elegant capia grows, with cluſtering yellow flowers, reſembling thoſe of the cytiſus! the top of the date, loaded with cluſters, lords it above the bower; and near its ſhade the citron and orange riſe, or over the peaſants cottage extend their golden fruit. The long-leaved banana, the ſcarlet flowered pomegranate, and the ſweet fruited fig, ſcatter charming variety. Often ſtraying among their meandring paths, ſhaded on one ſide by trees, on the other by cluſtering reeds, impervious to ſight, I have unexpectedly found myſelf on the banks of the great lake Manzala. Here a different proſpect aroſe; thouſands of boats, were employed in fiſhing or ſpreading nets for the innumerable birds which hither come, in ſearch of abundant food, and a temperate climate. I wiſh to paint nature ſuch as I have ſeen her a thouſand times round Damietta, but I feel myſelf unequal to the taſk. Imagine all the delights that running brooks and freſh verdure, all the odour that orange flowers, all that a mild ſuavity, a balſamic air, and a moſt enchanting horizon, can impart, and you will then have but a feeble idea of the ſmall ſlip of earth included between this expanſive lake and the ever flowing Nile.

A mile ſouth weſt of the town is an orange grove, to which the inhabitants reſort. This is the only place where art has any way aided nature—no where elſe are the trees planted in rows. Here I almoſt daily went, eſpecially during February, March, and April, when the orange is in flower. No words can expreſs the pleaſure of breathing the cool and perfumed air of theſe delightful ſhades. The unmutilated trees are above 30 feet high, and their intermingled branches and thick foliage all in bloom from top to bottom, wholly exclude the ſun's rays. Each orange tree is a vaſt noſegay, the flowers of which almoſt conceal the leaves, forming together the moſt beautiful canopy ever beheld. There is a ſmall rivulet beſide each row, and twice a day a reſervoir is opened by which the trees are watered. It is intoxication of pleaſure to walk here at noon—never did I ſo forcibly feel all the delicious enjoyments that odours and aromatics can inſpire. Here, in theſe hot climates, was I convinced, that ſuch ſweets, far from injuring, are even neceſſary to health.

THE NILE FROM CAIRO TO DAMIETTA.

On the 15th of February, I went from Damietta in a canjoj or boat, built for pleaſure.—A faithful Janiſſary and an Arabian ſervant accompanied me, all well armed, a very neceſſary caution on the banks of the Damietta, where attacks are continual.

We left Boulac about one o'clock, with a ſerene ſky, and a heat as temperate as one of the fineſt days of our ſpring. The inundation had been over about two weeks, and the waters of the Nile inſenſibly decreaſed. The current being rather ſlow and the north wind blowing, the men were obliged to take to their oars.—Wheat and barley began to ripen. The Indian millet was about a foot high—and the third crop of Lucern was ſpringing. Cucumbers and water melons ſpread their flexible branches over the river banks, and beans were almoſt ripe.—The foliage of the trees was verdant, but differently tinctured, and the orange and citron was in flower. Such was the aſpect of the country on the 25th of February.

WATERS OF THE NILE.

The waters of the Nile, lighter, ſofter, and more agreeable to the taſte than any I know, greatly promote the health of the inhabitants.—All antiquity acknowledges their excellence, and the people drink them with a kind of avidity, without ever being injured by the quantity.—Being impregnated with nitre, they create a gentle apetite to thoſe who take them to exceſs.

CLIMATE.

An ancient hiſtorian ſays, that the Egyptians are the moſt healthy people on earth, which advantage they owe to the ſalubrity of the air, and the temperature of the climate, which ſeldom varies. But Mr. Savary obſerves, that there is an unhealthy ſeaſon in Egypt. From February till the end of May, the ſouth winds blow at intervals, and load the atmoſphere with a ſubtle duſt (which makes breathing difficult) and drive before them pernicious exhalations. Sometimes the heat becomes inſupportable, and the thermometer riſes 12 degrees. The inhabitants call this ſeaſon Rhawſin, fifty, becauſe theſe winds are moſt felt for fifty days, between Eaſter and Whitſuntide. It muſt not, however, be ſuppoſed, that this wind, which in a few hours corrupts meat and animal ſubſtances, blows fifty days. Egypt would become a deſart. It ſeldom blows three days together, and ſometimes is an impetuous whirlwind, which rapidly paſſes, and injures only the traveller overtaken in the deſart. Theſe whirlwinds of ſand have buried caravans, and armies.

Mr. Savary maintains, in oppoſition to Mr Paw and other modern authors, that the plague is not a native diſorder of Egypt, but commonly brought from Smyrna, and the Turkiſh forts. It always ſtops in the month of June, or thoſe who catch it then are always cured. Exceſs of heat and cold ſeems to be equally deſtructive of this dreadful contagion—winter kills it at Conſtantinople, and ſummer in Egypt—it ſeldom reaches the poler circle, and never paſſes the tropic.

The European ſtands aghaſt with fear at the calamities it produces in Grand Cairo. This city is computed to contain from 8 to 900,000 inhabitants. They are ſo crowded that 200 citizens occupy leſs ſpace than 30 at Paris. The ſtreets are very narrow, and always full of people, who crowd and joſtle each other, and the paſſenger is ſometimes obliged to wait ſeveral minutes before he can make his way. One perſon with the plague will communicate it to an hundred. The Mahometans die in their houſes, public ſquares and ſtreets, without one of them endeavouring to ſave himſelf. The Europeans, who ſhut themſelves up and avoid communication, alone eſcape the general diſaſter.

All do not die who are attacked, but I am aſſured that the plague ſometimes carries off 300,000 people from Grand Cairo,

The Turks uſe no precautions to prevent the plague—they ſay it is fate—nor is quarantine performed at one ſingle port.

THE JAWBONE OF JACOBINISM.

AN eminent dentiſt, in England, has lately been before the privy council; the charge upon which he was examined, is ſaid to be this, that he had entered into a contract with ſome German Jews on the continent, who furniſh him with the fineſt teeth of the French Sans Culottes,

“ Who, in the battle are ſlain,
“ And unburied remain,
“ Inglorious on the plain.”

and that, when he receives them, he tranſplants them into the jaws of his majeſty's liege ſubjects in theſe realms, thereby propagating and fixing jacobinical principles in their heads, and, as it were, planting the tree of liberty in their very Jawbones!

We know not what was the reſult of the enquiry. But certainly, too much praiſe cannot be beſtowed on Mr. Reeves, by whoſe vigilance miniſters have been enabled to detect and puniſh ſuch dangerous practices, as this bold attempt to cram jacobiniſm down the throats of the people, in ſpite of their teeth.

Staunton Phœnix.

CATSKILL, September 21.

HORRID MURDER and SUICIDE.

A gentleman from Hurley, near Kingſton, Ulſter county, has given us the following narrative of one of the moſt ſhocking and tragical cataſtrophes, which took place yeſterday ſe'nnight, that ever blackened the catalogue of human events—The wife of Mr. Joſiah Deo, of a place called the Paltz, about two miles from Hurley, a woman of exemplary character, as to piety, modeſty and ſenſibility, roſe in the morning, and went about the ordinary buſineſs of her family, getting breakfaſt, &c. with all her apparent cheerfulneſs and compoſure.—After breakfaſt, ſhe contrived to ſend out all her family, excepting three children which ſhe had deſigned for deſtruction, viz. a boy about nine years old, a girl about ſeven, (both of whom were children by a former huſband by the name of ZACHARIAH HUFFMAN) and infant daughter about nine months old, which ſhe had had ſince her laſt marriage.—Her huſband ſhe had perſuaded to go to a cornfield at ſome diſtance, to ſee if there were not creatures in miſchief—a daughter of Mr. Deo, by a former wife, a young woman, ſhe ſent home with two children who had ſlept at her houſe the night previous and who belonged to Mr. Deo's ſiſter, living in the neighbourhood—a lad, alſo a ſon of Mr. Deo, by his firſt wife, ſhe told to go to a hatter's, about a quarter of a mile diſtant to get a hat, and to take with him a child between two and three years old, which, with the infant above mentioned, were the only two ſhe had had by Mr. Deo. Having thus arranged the family, ſhe told the boy, one of the victims of her deluſion, that he might go with ſome boys who were at play near by, while ſhe combed his ſiſter's head, but not go out of call, as ſhe would comb his head alſo in a few moments.—She then took the girl into a back room which ſhe darkened for the purpoſe, by letting down the window curtains, and with a razor cut her throat from ear to ear.—The boy whom ſhe had told to go to the hatter's, in the mean time, inſtead of going had ſeated himſelf on the door-ſteps, with the child, to wait as he ſays, for his brother's to be comed, that he might go along with him;—he heard the little girl cry out directly “dont mamma,” and the mother rather ſternly reply “hold your toungue”—ſome feint ſtruggles enſued, but not enough to alarm him—The mother then came to the door and called the boy from play, and as ſoon as he entered, took him to the back room and performed the ſame operation as upon the girl, tho' not quite ſo effectually—the boy at the door heard enough of this tranſaction, together with the recollection of having ſeen his mother that morning take a razor from behind a looking glaſs and place it under an oil cloth upon a table, to frighten him, and he ran down a lane from the houſe with the child—He had not ran far before he heard a noiſe behind him, and on looking round diſcovered his brother, (who in his ſtruggles had got away from his mother) with the blood ſpinning from his throat—he paſſed him a little and then fell down dead.—Another (married) daughter of Mr. Deo, who had alſo been abſent on this fatal morning, happened, with her huſband, to arrive at this moment upon the ſpot—the huſband took up the boy, and perceived he was dead and covered with blood but did not diſcover that his throat was cut, till after haſtening to the houſe, where he was witneſs to the moſt ſhocking ſpectacle—the mother, her little daughter, and child, with their throats cut and weltering in their blood.—A jury of inqueſt, of which our informant was one, was immediately ſummoned—their verdict was MURDER and SUICIDE *with one inſtrument, a razor.*

What could have been the occaſion of this melancholy event is totally unaccountable, unleſs it proceeded from a miſtaken religious fanaticiſm—It is however evident from a number of circumſtances, that the act was cooly premeditated:—The daughter who was ſent away with the two children, on the Saturday preceding, expreſſed a wiſh to be abſent at a neighbouring village for two or three days, obſerving that ſhe had but little to do at home.—The mother replied, “You will have ENOUGH TO DO on Monday.”—The daughter ſaid ſhe did not know of any thing in particular.—The mother again replied, that it was no matter—ſhe might depend on having ENOUGH TO DO—It is ſuppoſed ſhe alluded to the burying of the dead: Another circumſtance, more ſtriking, occurred after the cloſe of the melancholly ſcene—the neighbours on examining a cheſt for linen to lay out the deceaſed, found in it articles exactly neceſſary for the purpoſe parcelled out for each individual, and each parcel laid by itſelf. Mrs. Deo was devoutly religious, practiſing prayer every night in her family—yet naturally cheerful and placid—apparently happy and contented in her family—was highly eſteemed in the neighbourhood, and never diſcovered the leaſt trait of inſanity,—ſhe was a member of the congregational church, and had partaken of the ſacrament a week or fortnight before.

⁂

BY TUESDAY's MAIL.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE

FRANKFORT, Auguſt 17.

LETTERS from Anſpach announce, that 8000 Pruſſian troops in the Margraviates of Anſpach and Bareuth, have received ſtrict orders to hold themſelves in readineſs to march; they are deſtined to take poſſeſſion of the indemnities that are to be given the king of Pruſſia.

MADRID, Auguſt 1.

It was but yeſterday that the treaty of peace with Portugal was publiſhed. The following are the principal articles:—

All the ports of Portugal ſhall be ſhut againſt the Engliſh. Spain ſhall reſtore the places of Jurumena, Aronches, Porto-Allegro, Caſteldevide, Barbacena, Campo Maggiore, and Orgnela, with the artillery and ſtores belonging to theſe places. Spain ſhall retain the towns and territory of Olivenza, from the river of la Guadiana. In the courſe of three months the expences of the war ſhall be reimburſed by Portugal to Spain. The priſoners ſhall be reciprocally reſtored. The two high contracting powers ſhall immediately after renew the ancient treaties of defenſive alliance, modified according to the actual relations exiſting between France and Spain.

The Firſt Conſul refuſing, as it is known, to ratify this treaty, the French army was preparing to enter Portugal; but the court of Spain, in order to ſave that country, prevailed on the court of Liſbon to accede to the demands of France, by guaranteeing the integrity of the Portugueſe ſtates according to the treaty. A Portugueſe plenipotentiary has conſequently arrived with full powers. The French army was ordered to halt, and the Prince of Peace is returned to Madrid.

LONDON, Auguſt 22.

To the Right Honourable Lord HOBART.
Head Quarters at the Camp of Gizeh,
June 29.

MY LORD,

THE combined armies on the 21ſt were on both ſides the river. The Engliſh troops and thoſe of the Captain Pacha, inveſted Gizeh on the left of the Nile, whilſt the army of the Grand Vizier puſhed forward, and took a poſition almoſt within gun ſhot of Cairo. On the morning of the 22d the enemy ſent a flag of truce, offering to evacuate Cairo and its parts which was conducted by Brigadier General Hope, with great ſkill and addreſs. The city and parts were ſurrendered under the conditions which I have the honour herewith to tranſmit to you.

At 5 o'clock laſt evening, we took poſſeſſion of the gate of Gizeh, as well as part of Sulkoſki, which commands Cairo from that ſide of the river, The exchange of hoſtages having taken place, the whole is to be evacuated in about ten days.

I have reaſon to ſuppoſe, that there are about 6000 troops in the place; but having not yet received any ſtatement, I am uncertain as to this point.

The ſervice was hard and fatiguing: the troops have ſuffered much by the heat, by the difficulties of the navigation of the river, and the badneſs of the roads in the country. But both officers and men have ſupported all with a great deal of patience, and have manifeſted a zeal which is above all eulogy, to the honour of his majeſty's arms.

I am under great obligations to quartermaſter general Anſtruther, for the zeal and ability he diſplayed for the public ſervice under the moſt difficult circumſtances. The generals Cradock and Doyle, who were employed under my immediate command, have rendered me great ſervices, and I take the liberty of recommending them to his Majeſty's favour.

Captain Stevenſon, of the marines, has ſhewn a great deal of activity and patience during this long march: he has done all he poſſibly could to furniſh us with proviſions; and in fact without his aſſiſtance, we could not have advanced. Your lordſhip will recollect that the river is extremely low at this ſeaſon, that the mouth of the Nile is impracticable for days together, and that the diſtance from Roſetta to Cairo is from 160 to 170 miles.

Captain Stevenſon has been well aided by the Captains Morriſon, Curry and Hiliyer, who were employed under him. Their ſervice was not brilliant, but I hope it will not be forgot that it was not the leſs uſeful, and that it required a conſtant attention and vigilance. It laſted for ſome weeks, connected with extreme labour and fatigue.

Theſe diſpatches will be delivered to you by my aid de camp, Major Montreſor, who ſince our arrival in this country, has lived with me in great intimacy, and is able to give to your lordſhip every neceſſary account of the ſituation of our affairs in this country. I take the liberty of recommending him to your lordſhip's protection, as an officer of merit, and to his Majeſty's favour,

I have the honour, &c.
J. H. HUTCHINSON, M. G.

Capitulation of Cairo.

CONVENTION,

For the evacuation of Egypt by the French and auxiliary, troops under the command of the General of diviſion Belliard, concluded between Brigadier General Hope, on the part of the commander in chief of the Britiſh army in Egypt; Oſmond Bey, on the part of his Highneſs the Grand Vizier; and Iſaac Bey, on the part of his highneſs the captain Pacha; the citizens Donzelot, General of brigade, Maraud, General of brigade, and Taraye, chief of brigade, on the part of the General of diviſion Belliard, commanding a body of French and auxiliary troops.—The commiſſioners above named having met and conferred, after the exchange of their reſpective powers have agreed upon the following articles:

Art. I. The French forces of every deſcription, and the auxiliary troops under the command of the General of the diviſion Belliard ſhall evacuate the city of Cairo, the Citadel, the forts of Boulac, Giza, and all that part of Egypt which they now occupy.

Art. II. The French and auxiliary troops ſhall retire by land to Roſetta, proceeding by left bank of the Nile, with their arms, baggage, field artillery and ammunition, to be there embarked and conveyed to the French ports of the Mediteranean, with their arms, artillery, baggage and effects, at the expence of the allied powers. The embarkation of the ſaid French and auxiliary troops ſhall take place as ſoon as poſſible, but at the lateſt within fifteen days from the date of the ratification of the preſent convention. It is alſo agreed that the ſaid troops ſhall be conveyed to the French ports above mentioned, by the moſt direct and expeditious route.

Art. III. From the date of the ſignature and the ratification of the preſent convention, hoſtilities ſhall ceaſe on both ſides. The fort of Sulkoſky, and the gate of the Pyramids, of the town of Gaza, ſhall be delivered up to the allied army. The line of the advanced poſts of the armies reſpectively ſhall be fixed by the Commiſſioners named for this purpoſe, and the moſt poſitive orders ſhall be given that theſe ſhall not be encroached upon, in order to avoid all diſputes—and if any ſhall ariſe, they are to be determined in an amicable manner.

Art. IV. Twelve days after the ratification of the preſent convention, the city of Cairo, the citadel, the forts, and the town of Boulac ſhall be evacuated by the French and auxiliary troops who will retire to Ibrahim Bey, the isle of Rhoda, and its dependencies, the forts of Fourcroy and Gizeh from whence they ſhall depart as ſoon as poſſible, and at the lateſt in five days to proceed to the points of embarkation. The generals commanding the Britiſh and Ottoman armies conſequently engage that means ſhall be furniſhed at their charge for conveying the French and auxiliary troops as ſoon as poſſible from Gizeh.

Art. V. The march and encampment of the French and auxiliary troops ſhall be regulated by the generals of the reſpective armies, or by officers named by each party; but it is clearly underſtood, that according to this article, the days of march and of encampment, ſhall be fixed by the generals of the combined armies, and conſequently the French and auxiliary troops ſhall be accompanied on their march by Eg Turkiſh commiſſaries intruſted to furniſh ceſſary proviſions during the continuance of the route.

Art. VI. The baggage, ammunition, and other articles tranſported by water, ſhall be eſ by French detachments, and by armed boats belonging to the allied powers.

Art. VII. The French and auxiliary troops ſhall be ſubſiſted from the period of their departure from Gizeh to the time of their embarkation conformably to the regulations of the and from the day of their embarkation to of their landing in France, agreeable to the regulations of England.

Art. VIII. The military and naval commanders of the Britiſh and Turkiſh forces ſhall provide veſſels for conveying to the French ports of the Mediterranean the French and auxiliary troops as well as all French and other perſons employed in the ſervice of the French army. Every thing relative to this point, as well as in regard to ſubſiſtence, ſhall be regulated by commiſſaries named for this purpoſe by the general of diviſion Belliard, and by the naval and military commanders in chief of the allied forces, as ſoon as the preſent convention ſhall be ratified. Theſe commiſſaries ſhall proceed to Roſetta, or to Aboukir, in order to make every neceſſary preparation for the embarkation.

Art. IX. The allied powers ſhall provide four veſſels (or more if poſſible) fitted for the conveyance of horſes, water caſks, and forage ſufficient for the voyage.

Art. X. The French and auxiliary troops will be provided by the allied powers with a ſufficient convoy for their ſafe return to France. After the embarkation of the French troops, the allied powers pledge themſelves, that to the period of their arrival on the continent of the French Republic, they ſhall not be in the leaſt moleſted; and on his part the general of diviſion Belliard, and the troops under his command, engage that no act of hoſtility ſhall be by them committed during the ſaid period, againſt the fleet or territories of his Britannic Majeſty, of the Sublime Porte, or of their allies. The veſſels employed in convoying and eſcorting the ſaid troops, or other French ſubjects, ſhall not touch at any other than a French port, except in caſes of abſolute neceſſity. The commanders of the Britiſh, Ottoman and French troops, enter reciprocally into the like engagements, during the period that the French troops remain in Egypt, from the ratification of the preſent convention to the moment of their embarkation. The general of diviſion Belliard, commanding the French and auxiliary troops, on the part of his government, engages that the veſſels employed for their conveyance and protection ſhall not be detained in the French ports after the diſembarkation of the troops; and that their commanders ſhall be at liberty to purchaſe, at their own expence, the proviſions which may be neceſſary for enabling them to return. General Belliard alſo engages on the part of his government, that the ſaid veſſels ſhall not be moleſted on their return to the ports of the allied powers, provided they do not attempt, or are made ſubſervient to, any military operation.

Art. XI. All the adminiſtrations, the members of the commiſſion of arts and ſciences, and in ſhort, every perſon attached to the French army ſhall enjoy the ſame advantages as the military. All the members of the ſaid adminiſtration, and of the commiſſion of arts and ſciences, ſhall alſo carry with them not only all the papers relative to their miſſion, but alſo their private papers, as well as all other articles which have reference thereto.

Art. XII. All inhabitants of Egypt, of whatever nation they may be, who wiſh to follow the French troops, ſhall be at liberty ſo to do; nor ſhall their families, after their departure, be moleſted, or the goods confiſcated.

Art. XIII. No inhabitants of Egypt, of whatever religion, who may wiſh to follow the French troops, ſhall ſuffer either in perſon or property, on account of the connection he may have entered into with the French during their continuance in Egypt, provided he conforms to the laws of the country.

Art. XIV. The ſick who cannot bear removal ſhall be placed in an hoſpital and attended by French medical and others attendants, until their recovery, when they ſhall be ſent to France on the ſame conditions as the troops. The commanders of the allied armies engage to provide all the articles that may appear really neceſſary for the hoſpital; the advances to be made on this account ſhall be repaid by the French Government.

Art. XV. At the period when the towns and forts mentioned in the preſent convention ſhall be delivered up, commiſſaries ſhall be named for receiving the ordnance, ammunition, magazines, papers, archieves, plans and other public effects which the French ſhall leave in poſſeſſion of the allied powers.

Art. XVI. A veſſel ſhall be provided as ſoon as poſſible by the naval commanders of the allied powers, in order to convey to Toulon an officer and commiſſioner charged with the conveyance of preſent convention to the French government.

Art. XVII. Every difficulty or diſpute that may ariſe reſpecting the execution of the preſent convention ſhall be determined in an amicable manner by commiſſioners named on each part.

Art. XVIII. Immediately after the ratification of the preſent convention, all the Engliſh or Ottoman priſoners at Cairo ſhall be ſet at liberty, and the commanders in chief of the allied powers ſhall in like manner releaſe the French priſoners in their reſpective camps.

Art. XIX. Officers of rank from the Engliſ army, from his Highneſs the Supreme Vizier, and from his Highneſs the Captain Pacha, ſhall be exchanged for a like number of French officers of equal rank, to ſerve as hoſtage for the execution of the preſent treaty, As ſoon as the French troops ſhall be landed in the ports of France, the hoſtages ſhall be reciprocally releaſed,

Art. XX. The preſent convention ſhall be carried and communicated by a French officer to General Menou at Alexandria, and ſhall be at liberty to accept of it for the French and auxiliary forces (both naval and military) which may be with him at the above-mentioned place, provided his acceptance of it ſhall be notified to the General commanding the Engliſh troops before Alexander within ten days from the date of the communication being made to him.

Art. XXI. The preſent convention ſhall be ratified by the commander in chief of the reſpective armies within twenty-four hours after the ſignature thereof.

Signed in Quadruplicate, at the place of conference between the two armies, 27th June, 1801, or of the Siere Saffar, 1216, or the 8th Meſſidor, 9th year of the French Republic.

(Signed)

HOPE, Brigadier-General.
OSMAN BEY,
ISAAC BEY,
DONRELOT, Gen de Brigade,
TARAYRE, Chief de Brigade.

Approved and ratified the preſent Convention at Cairo, the 9th Meſſidor, ninth year of the French Republic.

(Signed)

BELLIARD, Gen de Diviſion.

Auguſt 25.

We do not know whether Lord Nelſon means to viſit the ports of Picardy, of Flanders, or of Holland firſt—probably they all come within his plans; for on the 16th, in his general orders, he promiſed to annihilate the enemy's flotilla. Certain it is, that the diſpoſitions made by the enemy, exact a degree of activity equal to that of the Admiral. The flotillas multiply all along the oppoſite coaſt; and although the port of Dunkirk was blockaded, 35 veſſels ſucceeded laſt week in getting out, and have actually arrived at Boulogne. Another Fotilla was met on the 16th inſt. near St. Marcou, by our cruiſers—a firing took place on both ſides without effect, and the French boats were obliged to enter la Hogue and Cherbourg; at length a diviſion was intercepted, ſtealing away from Dieppe to Boulogue—we engaged them near St. Valery, and in ſpite of the fire of the batteries, took 3, and ſunk 3 others.

LEGHORN, Auguſt 7.

We have received to day the unfortunate intelligence of the Engliſh having taken a French frigate and ſix tranſports as they went out of Porto Ercole.

The American Conſul reſident here has been directed by Mr. Cathcart, the Conſul of the United States at Tripoli, to give all publicity to the following—

" Conſulate of the United States of America, at Tunis, July 25th,

" The Bey of Tripoli having declared war againſt the United States, our Government has ſent a flotilla to prevent the regency from injuring our commerce. In conſequence we are to inform the Agents of all Powers at peace with us that Tripoli is now blockaded by the ſaid American flotilla, and that every ſhip whatever, which ſhall attempt to enter the port, will be treated conformably to the laws of nations, applicable to ſuch cauſes.

(Signed)

" W. EATON, Conſul at Tunis."

NEW YORK, October 12.

The frigate Boſton, we are happy to learn, received no damage from her having been aground. Her guns, water and proviſions are re-ſhipping—and it is hoped the Chancellor will feel no reluctance in going on board the moment ſhe is ready for ſea.

PHILADELPHIA, October 13.

By the Manhattan, from London, arrived yeſterday at New York, we have received London papers to the 1ſt September. Accompanying theſe, we alſo received an intereſting communication from our correſpondent there, from which we make the following *Important Extract:*

OF PEACE.

LONDON, Auguſt 27.

" An account is given me this morning, and as I have received it from a gentleman who is in habits of intimacy with ſir William Hamilton and lord Nelſon, and who came over in his ſuite ſome time ago, I am induced to pay great reſpect to the information. He aſſured me, that government had tranſmitted an order to lord St Helen's, to repair with ſpeed to Paris, where he will be received as ambaſſador from the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, as negociator there for peace with the Conſulate of France.

" It is not doing juſtice to this intelligence to term it a *report*; for I give it you as *excluſive* information, or private and important intelligence, derived from a friend whoſe ſphere is in the upper circles of life; in ſhort, you get it from the *well head*."

TO BE LET,

For one or more Years.

A FARM, that borders on the Monongahela river, about 11 miles from Pittſburgh with it, or ſeparately, will be Let, a Still Houſe, ſituate at a good ſpring on the ſame place, with two Stills, and all the diſtillery veſſels. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber living on the land or to JAMES WILLS in Pittſburgh.

ANDREW THOMPSON.

October 22, 1801.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 23, 1801.

WILLIAM HOGE, is elected a member of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States for the diſtrict compoſed of the counties of Waſhington, Allegheny, and Greene, in the room of ALBERT GALLATIN, reſigned.

RETURN

Of the GENERAL ELECTION held on the 13th inſtant, for the Counties of ALLEGHENY, BEAVER and BUTLER.

	DISTRICTS.	Pittſburgh	Elizabeth	Plumb and Verſailles	Moon	Mifflin & St. Clair	Fayette	Middletown	South Beaver	Slippery Rock	Connoquenessing	Georgetown	North Beaver	TOTAL
Congreſs.	Wm. Hoge	288	177	89	58	353	33	108	107	62	70	124	45	1514
	Alex. Fowler	417	4	31	12	58	15	31	72	25	87	2	1	755
Senate.	T. Morton	241	149	94	44	184	78	69	218	56	70	61	42	1306
	A Richardſon	461	28	35	52	127	103	67	64	31	87	67	3	1113
Aſſembly.	Sam. Ewalt	279	141	80	56	194	145	102	201	48	62	122	44	1474
	A. Laycock	221	99	40	54	174	122	86	206	23	4	103	43	1175
	J. M'Maſters	250	122	82	48	174	46	97	179	21	4	21	42	1086
	W. Plummer	327	72	55	44	135	44	50	91	43	155	35	3	1044
	S. Findley	339	42	25	39	88	74	34	91	78	121	102		1024
	G. Robinſon	493	31	24	39	104	70	31	60	38	95	4		989
Sheriffs.	Thos. Jones	315	33	7	87	80	161	109	134	55	68	113	2	1152
	W. Wuſthoff	253	103	33	5	133	19	45	161	26	59	17	45	899
Commrs.	M'Candleſs	266	141	65	90	207	144	118	217	40	79	127	42	1547
	Sturgeon	449	38	58	6	109	33	21	49	47	79		2	891

From the foregoing Return it appears, that THOMAS MORTON, is elected to the Senate of the State—and SAMUEL EWALT, ABNER LAYCOCK, and JOHN M'MASTERS members of the Houſe of Repreſentatives—THOMAS JONES, Sheriff, and WILLIAM M'CANDLESS, County Commiſſioner.

Captain GEORGE ROBINSON, in the diſtrict in which he lives, has a conſiderable majority of votes for the Aſſembly—This is honourable teſtimony of the reſpect and eſteem in which Captain Robinſon is held by thoſe acquainted with him.

JAMES BRADY, JACOB PAINTER, and JAMES MONTGOMERY, are elected Repreſentatives in the Aſſembly, for Weſtmoreland county—JOHN BRANDON, Sheriff, and ——— WAGLE, County Commiſſioner.

——— M'ARTHURS, is elected State Senator for Crawford County—ALEXANDER BUCHANAN, member of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, and ——— CLARK, County Commiſſioner.

For Fayette county, JOHN CUNNINGHAM, CHARLES PORTER, and SAMUEL TREVOR, are elected members of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

We have not heard the reſult of the Election in Waſhington and Greene counties.

COMMUNICATION.

Notwithſtanding a majority of *TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THREE* of the Independent Electors of the counties of Allegheny, Beaver, and Butler, have declared, by their free ſuffrage, that THOMAS JONES is a more proper and fit perſon to fill the important office of Sheriff, than WILLIAM WUSTHOFF, yet, a few diſcontented and deſigning men of the Clapboard-row faction, have forwarded applications to the Governor, praying him to commiſſion WILLIAM WUSTHOFF.

Theſe men (for ſome of them are but new made citizens, if made at all) call themſelves Republicans: but it ſurely is the fundamental principle of Republicaniſm, that the majority ſhould govern, yet, we find, they have applied to the Governor to take away this right.—Will not the Governor, therefore, conſider them as having aſſumed a name they have moſt ſhamefully abuſed, and to which they are not entitled? and by giving the commiſſion of Sheriff to JONES, convince thoſe turbulent and reſtleſs characters, that he is not to be led aſtray from his duty, by any ill-founded, or untrue repreſentations they may make.

The Citizens of Allegheny, Beaver, and Butler counties, will, in due time, be made acquainted with the names of the perſons who wiſh to rob them of one of their moſt invaluable rights.

THE MAIL.

A new contract for carrying the Mail of the United States from *Chamberſburgh*, by *M'Connellſburgh, Bedford, Somerſet, Greenſburgh, Pittſburgh*, and *Canonſburgh*, to *Waſhington*, (Penn.) twice a week, came into operation on the 1ſt inſtant. By this contract the Mail will leave Chamberſburgh every *Tueſday* and *Saturday* and arrive at Waſhington every *Friday* and *Tueſday*.

The contractors JOSIAH ESPY, of *Bedford*, and JACOB GRAFT, of *Somerſet*, have made arrangements for forwarding the Mail, with as much care and punctuality as poſſible, but ſhould any unforeſeen accidents happen at any time, tending to delay its progreſs, any aſſiſtance obligingly afforded, will be thankfully acknowledged and compenſated by the contractors.

Remarkable inſtance of Indian Delicacy.

WHEN the Creek nation of Indians, ſome time ago, were at war with a more barbarous tribe, the unwarrantable attack of the latter upon the former, induced a chief of that tribe to join the Creek nation in repelling and chaſtiſing their inſolent neighbour. This chief, whoſe name was Greenluf, was an Indian of ſome addreſs, and was thought handſome; he was very attentive to the ſavage girls in general, but particularly to the daughter of the Redbud King. She was a beautiful female; and when Greenluf mentioned to her his wiſh to make her his wife, gratitude and love conſpired to induce an acceptance of the offer. The day was fixed on when they were to be married; it arrived, the parties appeared at the houſe of the lovely Alvena (the name of the young ſavage girl) but what was her ſurpriſe, when juſt before the ceremony was to be performed, an Indian ſquaw approached with two children in her arms, and addreſſed Greenluf in the following manner:—Cruel and perfidious wretch, is it poſſible that you are about to abandon me and your two infants, and leave us for ever a prey to diſgrace and poverty! All was ſilence, when Alvena aroſe, and after a pauſe of a few minutes, obſerved, that altho' ſhe was ſenſible this affair would coſt her her life, ſhe rejoiced that ſhe remained unſtained by that wretch. She fainted—was taken and laid on a bed,—ſhe expired! The wife of Greenluf wandered about for a few weeks full of diſtreſs and trouble, when after charging a brother to be revenged for the inſult offered, ſhe with a tomahawk daſhed out the brains of her children, and with a knife ſtabbed herſelf to the heart.

GABRIEL DUBAC,

Has juſt received and opened for Sale, at his Store in Front Street, between Market and Wood Streets, a handſome aſſortment of

DRY GOODS,

Together with

GROCERIES

of the beſt quality, which he will ſell on very moderate terms.

Pittſburgh, October 22, 1801.

A ROBBERY

Committed on the night of the 16th inſtant—

FIFTEEN WATCHES, two of which have gold caſes; one with an enamelled braſs outſide caſe and braſs back; one the caſe thickened with gold—both French make.

Several of the Silver Watches are of Rawe's make London; one of Dublin make, maker's name Store: one Watch ſhews the day of the month through a hole in the face.

Several are double Silver caſed Watches of Engliſh make—the ſingle caſed Watches are French.

Any perſon diſcovering the Thief or Robbers and ſecuring him in any Jail, or brings him to Pittſburgh, ſhall receive the ſum of

Twenty Dollars,

beſides reaſonable expences, by me

JOHN PARKER,
Watchmaker, Pittſburgh.

October 16, 1801.

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Joſeph Patterſon, deceaſed, by bond, note, or otherwiſe, are hereby notified to make immediate payment: for the convenience of thoſe who may have unſettled accounts, I will attend at the office of A. Tannehill, Eſq in Pittſburgh, on the 9th and 10th of November next, in order to make ſettlements, and all delinquents after that time may expect to be dealt with as the law directs, without reſpect of perſons.

JOHN M'MASTERS, Executor.

October 21, 1801.

Taken up adrift in the Ohio river, a Pine CANOE, made after the Indian faſhion, about 20 feet long. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

JACOB VERNOR.

Hamilton's Iſland, October 22, 1801.

This Day is Publiſhed,

And may be had of

ZADOK CRAMER,

by the Groce, Dozen or Single,

An Almanack, for 1802,

CONTAINING, beſides a variety of miſcellaneous matter, a Synopſis of the Inhabitants, Buildings, Trades, Profeſſions, Manufactories, &c. in the Town and vicinity of Pittſburgh, the Cenſus of the United States, &c.—To which will alſo be added, for thoſe who chuſe to purchaſe, the Conſtitution of the United States.

Price, per Dozen, with the Conſtitution, One Dollar, ſingle Twelve and an half Cents—without, 50 Cents, ſingle 7 Cents.

Pittſburgh.

BY THIS DAY's MAIL.

GIBRALTAR, Auguſt 7.

Reports of French troops collecting in Spain, and of meditated attack upon this Fortreſs, ſtill continue to prevail, and to be generally credited. It is ſurmiſed that a ſudden onſet, with a very great force, is the mode to be adopted. To be ſure, the face of affairs is much altered ſince the laſt ſiege of Gibraltar, when France and Spain were maſters of theſe ſeas, and had a fleet of 49 ſail of the line at anchor in this bay: Whereas, at preſent, the firſt ſhot fired into this place, would probably draw the Britiſh thunder upon Cadiz, Malaga, and all the great ſea port, towns on the Spaniſh Coaſt.

LONDON, Auguſt 25.

OF ALEXANDRIA.

Letters have been received from Smyrn an opulent Greek banking houſe, at Vie ſtating, that General Menou had informed G Hutchinſon that he would ſurrender the for and harbour of Alexandria to the Anglo Tu forces, if in the courſe of ſix weeks he recei no ſuccours from France. According to reports of ſome deſerters from Menou's divi they were in extreme want of water, and v ous neceſſaries, but particularly medicines the ſick. Menou is ſaid to have requeſte limited ſupply of the articles of which h moſt deſtitute, until the expiration of that p od. This propoſal Gen. Hutchinſon rejecte ſignifying to the French commander, that would grant him no longer than ten days ſurrender Alexandria, on the ſame terms gi to the French at Cairo—but that afterwards muſt ſurrender at diſcretion.

NEW-YORK, October 12.

On Saturday laſt arrived the ſhip Mart Capt. John Prince, from the Mediterranea through whoſe polite attention we are enabled give the public ſome ſatisfactory acount of GA TREAUME's ſquadron.

The number of troops which this ſquadron ca ried out, and which in the French papers has ge erally been ſtated at 8000, and ſometimes 10 000, was actually no more than 4000, whic number better accords with the capacity of th ſhips on board which they were embarked. A few days before Capt. Prince ſailed from Ma ſeilles, which was on the 29th of July, Ganthea ume's return to Toulon was announced, havin been fruſtrated in the object of his expedition He attempted to land the troops about 40 league to the weſt ward of Alexandria, and actually di embarked a part of one brigade, when they we immediately attacked and moſtly cut off by th Arabs; a few able to regain the ſhips. Findin it at length impracticable to effect a landing; an the troops becoming very ſickly, he felt himſel under the neceſſity of returning to Toulon, whe he landed 1200 ſick troops, and thus cloſed th expedition. Thus cut off from all means o ſupplying or reinforceing their army in Egypt that country was conſidered by every intelligent man in Marſeilles, as completely loſt to France and veſſels in that port which had been loaded ſeveral months for Egypt, and were waiting for intelligence of Gantheaume's ſucceſs, in order to their ſailing, were taking out their cargoes, from deſpair of ever being able to ſend them ſafely to the place of their deſtination.

Laſt evening Envoy Livingſton and ſuite went on board the U. S. frigate Boſton, when a ſalute was fired. The frigate is unmoored, and we are informed, will ſail this morning for France.

WILMINGTON, October 14.

Having in our laſt equivocally mentioned, that Mr. Hall, the democratic candidate, was elected Governor of this State, by a Majority of NINETEEN!—We have now reaſon to believe, (FROM VERY PARTICULAR CIRCUMSTANCES) that THAT majority will be conteſted, which may probably lead to a SCRUTINY of the VOTES, and produce a NEW ELECTION.

LANCASTER, October 17.

We have endeavoured, in vain, to get an exact return of the late election in this county.—We can only at preſent ſtate, that all the democratic candidates, except Col Hambright, have ſucceeded in the election. John Miller for repreſentative, is the only federal man elected.—We ſhall not at this time, attempt to trace the cauſes of federal defection. It is, however, not amiſs to mention, that a number of ILLEGAL votes were received in the borough box; and at Elizabeth town, Iriſhmen and others, paid a tax which was never aſſeſſed on them, and voted.

Appointments by the Governor.

Samuel Bryan, Eſq Comptroller General, in the room of John Donnaldſon, Eſq reſigned.

George Duffield, Eſq. Regiſter General, in place of Samuel Bryan, Eſq promoted.

PHILADELPHIA, October 16.

CIRCUIT COURT.

The trial of the ſuit of Hollingſworth vs. Duane, has not yet been decided. The argument on the part of the proſecution was copious, learned and pungent. In behalf of the defendant no counſel appeared. The Chief Juſtice, ſummed up in the caſe a clear and liberal charge to the jury; and they retired to their chamber between 4 and 5 o'clock yeſterday afternoon; when the court adjourned till 9 o'clock in the evening. At 9. the court having met, the jury appeared, and ſtated, that they HAD NOT BEEN ABLE TO AGREE ON A VERDICT! the court remanded them to their chamber, and adjourned until 9 o'clock this morning.

The jury returned this morning at eleven o'clock, and gave in a verdict for the plaintiff of 600 dollars damages, and coſts of ſuit.

Colonel Benjamin Talmadge, a Federal Republican, is choſen member of Congreſs from Connecticut.

The Democratic Ticket, in this city, for Senate, Aſſembly, Select and Common Council, has been ſucceſsful.

William Gibbons, Iſaac Wayne, Abiſh Taylor, Thomas Bull, and Doctor John M'Dowell, are elected to the aſſembly for Cheſter county—they are all Federal Republicans.

The Democratic ticket in the county of Philadelphia has been carried without oppoſition.

Hugh Stevenſon,

RESPECTFULLY *informs the public, that he has commenced* STOCKING WEAVI NG *in the houſe of Alexander M'Nickle, in Second Street in the Borough of Pittſburgh, where he manufactures Stockings of all kinds on the moſt reaſonable terms, and flatters himſelf that he will give ſatisfaction to thoſe who may pleaſe to call on him.*

Pittſburgh, September 3, 1801.

THE *ſubſcriber begs leave to inform his friends and fellow citizens, that he has removed from the ſtand formerly occupied by him on the ſtate road, to the Borough of Greenſburgh, and has commenced tavern keeping, in the houſe formerly occupied by Alexander Johnſton, ſituate in the Main ſtreet, at the ſign of the*

SPREAD EAGLE;

where, he flatters himſelf, that, by his attention to thoſe who may pleaſe to favour him with a call, to accommodate them ſatisfactorily.

Thomas Lee.

Greenſburgh, September 12, 1801.

All perſons indebted to the eſtate of JAMES M'CLARNEN, late of Pittſburgh, deceaſed, are hereby requeſted to make immediate payment, and thoſe who have claims againſt the ſame, are requeſted to bring them forward properly authenticated for ſettlement.

SALLY M'CLARNEN, *Adminiſtratrix.*

October 1, 1801.

Evening School.

THE ſubſcriber takes this method of informing the inhabitants of Pittſburgh, that in addition to his Day School, he intends opening an Evening School on the 26th of this inſt. and which will be continued until the 1ſt April, where Arithmetic, Writing, and a few branches of the Mathematics will be attended to, if required. JOSEPH M'CLELAND.

Pittſburgh, October 2, 1801.

N. B. A few young men may be accommodated with Boarding, at a reaſonable price.

NOTICE.

THE *partnerſhip of* JOSEPH & STEPHEN WILEY *having been diſſolved for ſome conſiderable time, and notice thereof having been given, I again take this method of informing the public thereof, that they may govern themſelves accordingly.*

STEPHEN WILEY.

Pittſburgh, October 1, 1801.

Whereas the ſubſcriber purchaſed *a Tract of Land from a certain William M'Laughlin, and for which he gave him three notes of hand—and whereas it appears that the ſaid M'Laughlin cannot make me a title to ſaid land, I forwarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment of ſaid notes, as I am determined not to pay them until the title is made complete to me.*

SAMUEL M'MUREY.

Allegheny county, September 30, 1801.

To the Public.

THE Managers of the Pennſylvania Population Company being informed, that reports are induſtriouſly circulated with a view to impreſs the public mind unfavourably to their title, by ſtating, that they have not been able to procure patents for their lands weſt of the Allegheny; think proper, to prevent perſons from being impoſed on by ſuch reports, to procure and publiſh the following Notarial Certificate made from actual inſpection of the patents depoſited in their office in the city of Philadelphia, and to forward the certificate to the Printer hereof, for the examination of thoſe who deſire it.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

I, PETER LOHRA, Notary Public for the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, reſiding in the City of Philadelphia, by lawful authority commiſſioned and ſworn, Do hereby certify and atteſt unto all whom it doth or may concern, That on the day of the date hereof, I went to the Office of the Pennſylvania Population Company in the ſaid city, and found therein depoſited, Eight Hundred and Four ſeveral original and genuine Patents, for Eight Hundred and Four ſeveral Tracts of Land, ſurveyed by virtue of warrants iſſued in purſuance of the Act of Aſſembly of Pennſylvania, of the third day of April, 1792, to John Field, William Crammond, and James Gibſon, in truſt for the ſaid Pennſylvania Population Company, the ſaid Lands being north and weſt of the Ohio and Allegheny rivers, and Conewango creek, in Pennſylvania, and ſituated as follows, to wit:—Five Hundred and Sixty Four Tracts in Diſtrict No. 1, late Thomas Reeſe deputy ſurveyor's—One Hundred and Eighty Three Tracts in Diſtrict No. 2, late William Power deputy ſurveyor's—Thirty Six Tracts in Diſtrict No. 4, late Thomas Stokeley deputy ſurveyor's, and Twenty One Tracts in the Diſtrict late John Hoge deputy ſurveyor's.

In Teſtimony whereof I have hereunto ſet my hand and affixed my Notarial Seal, the eighteenth day of June, 1801.

PETER LOHRA, Notary.

WANTED,

A QUANTITY *of good ſound* BARLEY *fit for making Beer Malt, for which a generous price will be given. Apply to the ſubſcriber in Market ſtreet, Pittſburgh*

JAMES YEAMAN, Baker.

Auguſt 28, 1801. tf

N. B. A perſon who underſtands making Malt and brewing Beer, will meet with good encouragement, if applying as above.

CARPET WAREHOUSE,

No. 53, North Second Street,

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE BAPTIST CHURCH,

PHILADELPHIA.

A large aſſortment of CARPETS *and* CARPETING *of all kinds, qualities, ſizes, and colours, by wholeſale and retail, at the loweſt prices,*

FOR CASH, OR APPROVED NOTES

at a ſhort date.

Old Carpets at a proper valuation, will be taken in payment.

For Sale, at the Printing Office of the Pittſburgh Gazette, (Price, Five Dollars)

READ'S DIGEST

Of all ſuch Acts of Aſſembly of Pennſylvania, as concern the Commonwealth at large—to which is added, an Appendix, containing a variety of Precedents, (adapted to the ſeveral acts) for the uſe of Juſtices of the Peace, Sheriffs, Attornies and Conveyancers.

July 16, 1801.

☞ Subſcribers may be ſupplied with their Books.

Wanted, an Apprentice to the Printing Buſineſs, a Lad of about 14 or 15 years of age. Enquire at the Office of the Pittſburgh Gazette.

TO BE RENTED,

And poſſeſſion given immediately.

A LARGE two ſtory Frame Houſe, ſituate on the bank of the Monongahela river, at the corner of Ferry Street, now occupied by the ſubſcriber. There is a convenient Kitchen adjoining the houſe, together with a good garden and Stable. The Houſe is in complete repair, being lately new painted. For further particulars enquire of the ſubſcriber.

JOHN NEVILL.

Pittſburgh, September 9, 1861.

ZADOK CRAMER,

Bookſeller & Stationer,

Has juſt received, and for ſale, a large quantity of

BOOKS & STATIONARY,

Among which are—

A NEW Syſtem of Natural Hiſtory, by Sibly, an elegant London edition, 4 vols. 8vo. Curioſities of Nature and Art, 4 vols. 8vo. London edition. An elegant hot preſſed edition of Goldſmith's Hiſtory of England, 4 vols. Britiſh Plutarch, 8 vols. Plutarch's Lives, 8 vols. Poſthumous works of Swift, 3 vols. Sterne's Sermons, 2 vols. Rambler, 2 vols. German Theatre, 2 vols. containing Plays of Kotzebue, &c. Prieſtley's Lectures; Monteſquies Spirit of Laws, 2 vols. Ditto in French, 4 vols. School of Arts; Bonneycaſtle's Algebra; Fleming's Aſtronomy; Walker's Geography; New Syſtem of Gardening; Dictionary of Huſbandry, 2 vols. Ramſay's works, 2 vols. Junius's Letters, 4to. Works of M'Donald; Knox's Eſſays, 2 vols. Pleaſures of Hope; Poems of Pomfret; Pollyhymnia, a new publication; The Farmer's Boy; Bruce's Poems, an ingenious Scotch Poet in Waſhington county, Pennſylvania; Muſical Repoſitory; a collection of Plays; The Life of Waſhington, written in London; The Republican Harmoniſt, a new collection of Songs, &c. &c. An elegant edition of Burn's Works, 4 vols. ſuperbly bound; Hot preſſed edition of Jefferſon's Notes on Virginia, [ſubſcribers to this book are particularly requeſted to call and get them.] STATIONARY—various kinds of Writing and Wraping Papers; Black and Red Morocco Pocket Books; Claſſical and other School Books; Maps; Prints; Pamphlets, &c. &c.

N. B Juſt going to preſs the PITTSBURGH ALMANACK, for 1802; the calculations will ſerve, without any material difference, for Pennſylvania, Virginia, and Kentucky; orders for which will be thankfully received, and punctually attended to.—German Almanacks may alſo be had by the quantity.—A neat edition of a Spelling Book will be publiſhed ſhortly—any communication tending to ſimplify or improve the edition will be thankfully received.

Pittſburgh, September 24, 1801.

☞ Subſcribers to the following Works will be thankfully received—Fry's edition of Tooke's Life of Catharine II. Empreſs of Ruſſia.—Woodward's 2d edition of the Works of the late Rev. Witherſpoon—Scott's Family Bible 3 4to. vols. The above Works are all to be publiſhed in Philadelphia.

FOR SALE,

The time of a ſmart and very active

Mulatto Girl,

one and twenty years old, and who has about ſeven years to ſerve. Apply to JAMES BERTHOUD, merchant, Water Street, near Henderſon's ferry.

Pittſburgh, 24th September, 1801.

LEAD, for Sale,

AT the Houſe of *James Morriſon*, Cabinet Maker, Pittſburgh, where Merchants and others may be ſupplied at Eleven Dollars per hundred weight, by

JOHN M'COULTNEY,

September 23, 1801.

GLASS,

A *FEW Boxes and Half Boxes of 8 by 10 for Sale. Alſo, a handſome aſſortment of*

Dry Goods and Groceries,

on very low terms, as uſual, by

Jeremiah Barker & Co.

Pittſburgh, Auguſt 5, 1801.

N. B. They ſtill continue to keep an elegant aſſortment of MILL *and* CROSS CUT SAWS *of the beſt quality.*

Holland Company Lands.

TO correct reports that are in circulation, and to prevent honeſt and well meaning people from being injured and impoſed on by falſe repreſentations, the Agents of the Holland Land Company have been adviſed to communicate to the public the ſituation and the amount of patents that have been iſſued for lands lying north and weſt of the rivers Ohio and Allegheny and Conewango creek, within the ſtate of Pennſylvania—and if any perſons require further evidence of the truth of this publication, than the Notarial Certificate annexed, by examining the books of record in the Rolls Office in Lancaſter they will ſee the copy of each patent.

And that no doubts may remain of the validity of the titles and of the ſolid foundation upon which the patentees have ſecured their claims the opinions of ſome of the moſt eminent lawyers in the ſtate have been obtained, and are now made public for the information of all thoſe who are deſirous to purchaſe Lands in this rich and flouriſhing country, and for the ſatisfaction of all thoſe who hold Lands under the Holland Company either by purchaſe or ſettlement.

The original papers from which this publication is made, are placed in the hands of Mr. ANTHONY BEELEN, of Pittſburgh, for the inſpection of all who are deſirous to ſee, and who will give themſelves the trouble to examine them.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

I, PETER LOHRA, Notary Public for the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, reſiding in the city of Philadelphia, by lawful authority duly commiſſioned and ſworn, DO hereby certify and atteſt unto all whom it doth or may concern, that on the day of the date hereof I went to the Office of Paul Buſti, Eſquire, Agent for the Holland Land Company, in the ſaid city, and found therein depoſited Eight Hundred and Seventy ſeveral original and genuine patents, for Eight Hundred and Seventy ſeveral Tracts of Land, ſurveyed by virtue of warrants iſſued in purſuance of the act of aſſembly of Pennſylvania of the third day of April, 1792, to Wilhelm Willink, Nicholas Van Staphorſt, Pieter Stadniſki, Chriſtian Van Eeghen, Hendrick Vollenhoſen, and Rutger Jan Shimmelpennink, of the city of Amſterdam, the ſaid Lands being north and weſt of the Ohio and Alegheny rivers in Allegheny county, in Pennſylvania, and ſituated as follows, to wit—One Hundred and Nine Tracts in Diſtrict No 2, late Thomas Rees, deputy ſurveyor's—Two Hundred and Eighteen Tracts in Diſtrict No. 2, late William Power, deputy ſurveyor's.—Eighteen Tracts in Diſtrict No. 3, late Thomas Stokeley, deputy ſurveyor's—Two Hundred and Fifty Seven Tracts in Diſtrict No. 6, late Samuel Nicholſon, deputy ſurveyor's—and Two Hundred and Sixty Eight Tracts in Diſtrict No. 7, late Alexander M'Dowell, deputy ſurveyor's.

In Teſtimony whereof, I have hereunto ſet my hand and affixed my Notarial Seal, the ſeventeenth day of June, one thouſand eight hundred and one.

PETER LOHRA, *Notary Public.*

CASE.

The Judges of the Supreme Court having decided at Niſi Prius that no ſettler or intruder, but the Commonwealth alone could take advantage of any forfeiture incurred by a warrantee of Lands weſt of the Allegheny, under the act of the 3d of April, 1792, and patents having iſſued in a number of inſtances to the Holland and Population Companies by order of the Board of Property, in purſuance of the proviſo in the ninth ſection of that act: are not theſe patents concluſive on the Commonwealth, preclude all claim of forfeiture in ſuch inſtances, and veſt a complete title in the patentee?

ANSWER.

The Judges of the Supreme Court decided at Niſi Prius that no ſettler or intruder upon Lands weſt of the Allegheny could take advantage of any forfeiture that might be incurred by warrantees under the act of the 3d of April, 1792, and that ſuch advantage could only be taken by the Commonwealth in the mode preſcribed by the act.

It likewiſe appeared on the hearing of the motion for a mandamus, that patents had regularly iſſued in a number of inſtances to the Holland and Population Companies in conformity to the expoſition given by the Board of Property to the ninth ſection of the act, and the proviſo annexed to it.

We are of opinion—

1ſt. That even if there is a manifeſt forfeiture of the claim of a warrantee, the fact muſt be eſtabliſhed and recognized by the ſtate before any other perſon can lawfully make a ſettlement on the ſame land, or a ſecond warrant can iſſue.

2d. That patents having been regularly granted to the Holland and Population Companies under the authority of the Board of Property without fraud or ſurpriſe, the patentees, their heirs and aſſigns cannot be affected by any ſubſequent difference in the conſtruction of the law or any revocation of the order of the Board of Property.

(Signed) WILLIAM LEWIS,
EDWARD TILGHMAN,
JARED INGERSOLL,
A. J. DALLAS.

Philadelphia, June 10th, 1801. 5t.

BLANKS.

Juſtices Summonſes, Executions, &c. for ſale at this Printing Office.

JAMES BERTHOU

WATER STREET,

Near HENDERSON'S FERRY,

Wholeſale and Retail.

Beſides the different kinds of Goods, in the laſt Advertiſement, he has juſt a general aſſortment of

Cloths, Cloathings, Plain

Blankets, Cotton and Linnen Check, Flannels, Cotton and Worſted Stockings, Silk Umbrellas, Writing Paper, &c.

A ſupplement of

Groceries, Queenſware, &c.

Pittſburgh, September 15, 1801.

NEW FALL GOODS.

William Woods & Co.

Have juſt received at their Store oppoſite Court Houſe, a large and general aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

well adapted to the preſent and approaching ſeaſon, which they are determined to ſell low for caſh or approved of country produce.

Pittſburgh, September 9, 1801.

CHEAP GOODS.

Scott & Trotter,

Have juſt received, and are now opening at their Store, corner of Market and Second Streets, an extenſive and general aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

conſiſting of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARD, CHINA, QUEENS, GLASS and TIN WARES, BAR IRON, STEEL, SALT, &c. &c. &c.— Which they are determined to ſell at the reduced prices for caſh or approved country produce.

In the above aſſortment there is

Iriſh Linnens, Silks and warranted Boulting Cloths.

Pittſburgh, September 10, 1801. tf.

NEW STORE.

Iſaac Gregg,

IS juſt opening, in one of the front rooms *Judge Brackenridge's* buildings, a few doors above Meſſrs. Barkers Store, a large and handſome aſſortment of

FRESH GOODS,

which he will diſpoſe of at the moſt reduced prices; he will be happy in furniſhing thoſe of his former cuſtomers, and hopes that his conduct in buſineſs, will not only merit the approbation of his friends, but that of the public in general,

Pittſburgh, June 4, 1801.

N. B. The higheſt price will be allowed for all kind of Peltry, alſo, for Country Linnen, and other articles of Country Produce.

NEW GOODS.

Abner & Jeſſe Barker,

Have juſt received and are now opening a large and general aſſortment of the neweſt and moſt faſhionable

MERCHANDIZE,

which they offer for Sale by Wholeſale or Retail. Having laid their Goods in on very low terms, they pledge themſelves to their friends and the public in general that they will be ſold at very reduced prices for Caſh or approved of Country Produce.

They ſtill continue to keep an elegant aſſortment of Superfine and Common

Boulting Cloths,

warranted good.

Pittſburgh, June 19, 1801.

N. B. Thoſe indebted longer than ſix months will oblige us by paying off their accounts

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WILLIAM CECIL,

At his Houſe in Liberty Street, near the Market Houſe,

MAKES and ſells all kinds of Ladies Buckſkin and Pluſh Saddles, Gentlemens' Plain, Burr, Spring and Inlaid Saddles, and Bridles of all deſcriptions, Saddle bags, Portmanteus, Valeces, Travelling Canteens, Holſters, Light Horſe Caps, Fire Buckets, and every thing in the Saddlery line done in the neateſt and moſt faſhionable manner, and on the ſhorteſt notice. He alſo makes Mattraſſes of the beſt quality, and on the moſt reaſonable terms.

All kinds of Country Produce will be taken in payment for any of the above articles.

Pittſburgh, March 18, 1801.

The higheſt prices will be given for Cow Tails, and Horſe Hair. Apply as above.

Public Notice.

WHEREAS *the ſubſcriber gave two notes to James M'Donald, for Fifty Dollars each in the month of January, 1800, one payable two years after date, and the other payable five years after date. This public notice is given, that ſaid notes will not be paid, as there has been no conſideration for the ſame.*

JAMES M'ENTIRE,

September 19, 1801.